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S D. KNOWLES, EDITOR.

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Biogramin.

begraphy possesses an advaner other metho's of illustrating and in the principles and duties of the since it portrays religious truth in interesting and vivid manner. Premes us abstract ideas of virtue and but example renders genuine goodsible in all its circumstances; it rehes our defects and operates as a live tive to imitation. A large portion einstruction conveyed to us by the indvolume is through this medium; and here see the happy accommodation is made to the nature of man; for he erally more influenced by the actions thers, than by all their precepts of wisor piety. By becoming acquainted with ives and characters of eminent and good in the church of Christ, we learn with godly simplicity they have walked, what zeal they have contended for the nce delivered to the saints, with what any they have with stood the implawith what triumphs, through the asmed divine grace, they have gone to me their immortal crown, although ing their earthly existence in the severments which their persecutors could the considerations, together with notices of church history which will be mali introduced, may perhaps make hiographical sketches, which it is now sed to give your readers, sources of useadpleasing instruction to many. The contemplated, is, to commence with the sdes and Evangelists; continue if Iciemit, with the primitive, and some succeeding Fathers, and close with mers. It will be my object to conathe information which we have of the sand last moments of these distinguishgrants of Jesus Christ, and to present which may be consulted, are numerous. alives which will be brought forward.

THEW, THE APOS LE AND EVANGELIST. liew, called also Levi, son of Alpheaspefore his conversion to Christianity, an, or tax gatherer, under the Ro-The publicans were held in the detestation by the Jews, in conseme of their covetousness and oppresas well as on account of the degradawhich their nation was subjected by nution of the office which these riactors filled. Matthew was a native at known. He sat at the "receipt of nor near the city of Capernaum, tted the duties imposed on exportur, having cured a man of the int to Capernaum, to the sea-side, Matthew engaged in the dis-Ted his office, "said unto him, follow he he rose and followed him." This of the Jews, and in Greek for general use. was no doubt wealthy, and he held a at him to be his disciple, and a witness for sook all his and his worldly interests, and bethe follower of him who had not e to lay his head.

ADONIRAM.

this, Matthew made an entertainhis own house, at which Jesus was and many of his disciples as well publicans and others, of no very character in the eye of the Phariwho were strict in external purificaand similar observances. As they upded Christ for eating with publicans ters, he told them that sin-sick souls ed the Divine Physician; that God lovarcy more than sacrifice and pretenstrictness. Matthew, it is likely, frous of taking leave of his friends civil manner, and that they might conwith Jesus and profit by his divine

After Matthew was numbered among the

and after his ascension, he was at Jerusa- Tiperah and Chittagong, by the ridge of cious stones, bette nut, and the edible nests, their own personal servitude, but likewise brought from the eastern islands, are also in that of all their dependents. They are lem, and received the gift of the Holy Ghost, with the rest of the Apostles. We may suppose that he remained some time

There is no particular account in the Gos-Parthia, and having successfully planted miracles, he greatly triumphed over errour been transmitted to us, concerning his intended for publication in death. The common opinion is, that he suffered martyrdom in Ethiopia, in a city Chittagong, to the north end of the Necalled Nadabbar, or Naddaver. It is also grais, are several good harbours, and from Matthew ought not to be numbered among cipal rivers are the Irawaddy, the Keenamong the Apostles who did not die by to be true than the relation of Socrates, runs south from the lake to the sea. ho did not flourish till 300 years after Hefollowing passage from Eusebius may properly be inserted in this place. "The hobeing dispersed abroad, preached in the Asia; at length coming to Rome, he was dry and hilly. crucified with his head downward as he desired. What need I speak of Paul, who markably fertile, and produces as abuncurrent money of the country.

which bears his name. Is has been warmother Evangelists and Apostles wrote their Gospels and Epistles in that language for hills, but they are said to be very unthe use of Christians, whether Jews or Gen- healthy. tiles, throughout the known world, and as Matthew's Gospel, though in the first in- rals. Six days' journey from Bamoo, near stance written for Jewish and Samaritan the frontiers of China, there are mides of converts, was ultimately designed for uni- gold and silver called Badouem; there are terior. versal dissemination, it is not likely that it also mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapwas written in any other language than phires, at present open on a mountain near that which was employed by all the other the Keenduem, called Woopolootan, but port. writers of the New Testament. This pre sumption is corroborated by the numerous and remarkable instances of verbal agreeke, but of what city in that coun- ment between Matthew and the other Evanof what tribe of the people of Israel, gelists; which, on the supposition that he wrote in Hebrew, or the vernacular Syro-Even those who maintain that opinion, are usually pellucid and pure, is dug up in large rted goods, and received the tri- obliged to confess that an early Greek transfore Mark and Luke composed theirs, which they saw and consulted."

that it was not much regarded.

The fact is, perhaps, that Matthew himself rote his Gospel in Hebrew for the benefit

Geography.

The following description of the Burman Empire is copied from an English work. It will be read with interest, by those, particulary, who are accustomed to pray for the success of the Baptist Mission in that Em-

AVA AND THE BURMAN EMPIRE. This extensive region is situated in the outh eastern extremity of Asia, usually

distinguished by the name of India beyond the Ganges, and between the 9th and 26th numerous royal monopolies. degrees of north latitude.

The empire of Ava now comprehends many large provinces that formed no part ts, he continued with Christ as a fa- dian Ocean and the Siamese territories; to ed up the Irawaddy in large boats, as far attendant

Some say he was eight years preaching the space between the 9th and 26th degrees of utensils of hardware. word, and confirming his doctrine with mi-north latitude, and the 2.d and 104th of east tive to the sufferings and labours of our tain 194,000 square miles, forming alto-Apostle for the advancement of the Chris- gether the most extensive native governian faith. Some write that he went into ment, subject to one sovereign authority, at into Ethiopia, where, by his preaching and conquered provinces, which are, Arracan, Bengal muslins, Cossimbazar silk handker- being liable to be called on for his military and idolatry. No certain information has Mergni, Tavay, Yunshan, Lowashan, and

Cassey. mentioned that he died in Parthia, or Per- Tavoy to the southward of the Mergui But we have reason to conclude that Archipelago, are several others. The prinne-martyrs; for this opinion is contradict- duem, the Lokiang, and the Pegue river. by Heracleon, a learned Valentinian, of Between the Pegue and the Martaban rithe second century; who, as cited by Cle- vers, there is a lake, from which two rimartyrdom; and as his statement is not the Ava river, which comes from mountains contradicted by Clement, it is more likely on the frontiers of China; the other river the attempt. The imports to Ava from the but very active; and, contrary to the prac-

Judging from the appearance and vigour racleon. Chrysostom has a commendation of the natives, the climate must be very cloth; the returns are almost wholly in of Matthew, consisting of several articles, healthy. The seasons are regular, and the timber. A small trade is also carried on but says nothing of his martyrdom. The extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced; the duration of the intense heat, time ports of this empire, are convenient which precedes the heavy rains, being so Apostles, and disciples of our Saviour, short, that it incommodes but very little. Exclusive of the Delta, formed by the Great Britain possesses the western side of whole world. Thomas, as we learn by tradi-tion, had Parthia for his lot; Andrew, Scy-tle lowland in the Burman dominions. The Ava the eastern. The harbour of Negrais thia; John, Asia; who having lived there a teak does not grow in this Delta, but in the is particularly commodious. The quantity long time, died at Ephesus. Peter, as it hilly and mountainous districts to the north- of tonnage annually built in Ava for sale seems, preached to the dispersed Jews in Pon- ward and eastward of Rangoon. Even at a and exportation, is estimated at 3000 tus and Galatia, Bithynia, Cappadocia and short distance from Syriam, the country is tons.

fully preached the Gospel of Christ from dant crops of rice as are to be found in the foreigners call a tackal, properly kiat, is the Jerusalem to Illyricum, and at last died a finest parts of Bengal Farther northward most general piece of silver in circulation. martyr at Rome, in the time of Nero? So the country becomes irregular and moun- It weighs 10 pennyweights, 10 grains, and says Origen expressly, in the third tome of tainous, but the plains and valleys particular three-fourths. The subordinate currency his Exposition of the book of Genesis." It larly near the river, are exceedingly fruities lead; and all common market articles, is observable from this extract, that, at the ful. They yield good wheat, and the various such as fish, flesh, rice, greens, &c. are beginning of the fourth century, there was no kinds of small grain and legumes, which sold for so many weights of lead, which, becertain account whither Matthew went af- grow in Hindostan. Sugar canes, tobacco ing a royal monopoly, is raised far above its ter leaving Judea, and that there was no of a superior quality, indigo, cotton, and intrinsic value. The average price of rice last winter, a Society has been formed, and particular tradition of his martyrdom, or the different tropical fruits, are all indige- at the capital is about 28. 8d. for 84 pounds, Matthew is the author of the Gospel contested by many learned men, whethr he wrote originally in Hebrew or as a pickle. Besides the teak tree, which quality of the metal, and charges a com-Greek. On this subject, Mr. Horne makes grows in many parts of Ava, both to the mission of one per cent. the advocates of this hypothesis-consider. The forests of Asia, like the woody and the advocates of this hypothesis of that in the lit as highly probable, or even certain, that uncultivated parts of India, are extremely ticular class of men, born and bred in the following:

The kingdom of Ava abounds in minethe most valuable are in the vicinity of the capital, nearly opposite to Keoummeyum. Precious stones are found in several other parts of the empire. The inferior minerals, such as iron, tin, lead, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, &c. are met with in great haldaic dialect, would not be credible. abundance. Amber, of a consistence unquantities near the river; gold is likewise which descend from the mountains. Be-Shoe Line Kioup, or the Stream of Golden owner. Sand.

Diamonds and emeralds are not producgarnets, very beautiful chrysolites, jasper, and marble. The quarries of the latter are composed of this material.

wells which produce the Petroleum oil-an truth. article in universal use throughout the Burman provinces, and realizing a large revenue to the government, it being one of the

An extensive trade is carried on between Yunan, in China. The principal export Assam and Tiber; to the south by the In- ton of India. This commodity is transport-

waddy; a few are introduced by the way ing a favourite maxim of oriental state poof Arracan, and carried over the moun-licy present existing in India. Ava proper is tains on men's heads. European broad Pegue, Martaban, Tenasserim, Junkseylon, chiefs, china ware, and glass, are the principal commodities. Cocoa nuts, brought carry down silver, lak, precious stones, and body of cavalry, and perhaps 2000 undis-

> In 1795, the quantity of teak and other aber exported to Madras and Calcutta, from the Burman dominions, required a re-turn amounting to the value of £200,000, unless at so great an expense as to preclude British dominions consist chiefly of coarse tice of other eastern cou tries, they castrate pieces of goods, glass, hardware, and broad their horses with Prince of Wales Island. The marifor shipping, and better suited for Indian commerce than those of any other power.

The Burmans, like the Chinese, have no coin, silver in bullion and lead being the current money of the country. What nous. In a district named Palongmiou, to at Rangoon and Martaban about 250 pounds the northeast of Ummerapoor, the tea leaf for 2s. 8d. It is necessary for every mergrows, but it is very inferior to the tea chant to have a banker to manage his mo-

the following remarks. "The presumption, north of Ummerapoor, and in the southern it must be acknowledged, is in favour of the country, there is almost every description of always been more cautious in their interopinion, that St. Matthew wrote in Greek; timber that is known in India. Fir is pro-tor Greek was the prevailing language in duced in the mountainous part of the coun-west. The courts of Ava and Pekin resemthe time of our Saviour and his Apostles. try, from which the natives extract the tur- ble each other in many other respects, but lar, that the propriety and duty of efforts Matthew, too, while he was a collector of pentine, but they consider the wood of lit- in none more than in their vanity and pride, to obtain a Mariner's church in that opucustoms, and before he was called to be an the value on account of its softness. If it which often manifests itself in a ridiculous customs, and before he was called to be an the value on account of its softness. If it which often manifests itself in a ridiculous lent and enterprising city, have been reApostle, would have frequent occasions both were conveyed to Rangoon, it might prove manner. Like the sovereign of China, his peatedly suggested. An event lately octo write and to speak Greek, and could not a beneficial material for the navigation of majesty of Ava acknowledges no equal. ischarge his office without understanding India. The teak tree, although it will grow Boa, or Emperor, is a title which the premears most valuable. The authorithat language. We may therefore—say on the plains, is a native of the mountains. sent King of the Burmans has assumed; the sovereign of China is termed Oudee Boa, or Emperor of Oudee, or China. The for mariners in that city. he understood Greek. Besides, as all the pestiferous. The woodcutters are a par- principal state officers at the court are the

Four woongees, or chief ministers of State woon signifies burthen.).

Four woondocks, or assistant minis-Four attawoons, or ministers of the in-

Four secretaries, or sere-degees.

Four nachangees, to take notes and re-

Four sandegaans, who regulate the ceremonials.

Nine sandozains, whose business is to read

hereditary dignitaries and employmentsall honours and offices on the demise of the possessors, reverting to the crown. The passengers who went by water. lation of this Gospel was in existence be- discovered in the sandy beds of streams, of nobility. They are from 3 to 12, which ed for the first time on the third Sabbath which descend from the mountains. Beis the highest; the King alone wears 24. in October last, and dedicated to the sertween the Keenduem and Irawaddy, to the Almost every article of use, as well as vice of Almighty God. northward, there is a small river called the of ornaments, indicates the rank of the

It is difficult to form any correct judged in the Ava empire, but it has amethysts, man dominions. It is said to contain 8000 May. The President of the Society, garnets, very beautiful chrysolites, jasper, cities, towns, and villages, without includonly a few miles from Ummerapoor. It is in in solitary habitations; they mostly form the report; by which it appears that three quality equal to the finest marble of Italy, themselves into small societies; and their places for divine worship have been estaquality equal to the finest marble of Italy, themselves into small societies; and their and admits of a polish that renders it al-most transparent. This article is monopo-ruas, or villages. Colonel Symes estimates numerous hearers. From the arrangelized by government, it being held sacred, them at 17,000,000, including Arracan, ments which have been made, funds fully because the image of Gaudama is chiefly while Captain Cox, who succeeded him adequate to their wants are secured and as ambassador, does not go beyond 8,000,-This empire also contains the celebrated 000, which is, probably, much nearer the grace afforded them, and at no distant day

One-tenth of all the produce is exacted elegant and opulent city. as the authorized due of the government, and one-tenth is the amount of the King's dominions. The revenue, arising from cus- vessels or at boarding houses. Deep interthe capital of the Burman dominions and toms on imports, are mostly taken in kind. est has sometimes been discovered both by A small part is converted into cash, the masters and sailors, and some of both classof the original Burman dominions, but which will be found fully described in several volumes. To the north it is bounded by Assam and Tiber; to the south by the Insions, is never disbursed from the roy al cof-fers. To one man the fees of an office are al-lowed: to another, a station where cartain in attendant on his person, a spectator the north-east it has the empire of China, as Bamoo, when it is bartered at the comlowed; to another, a station where certain impublic and principles of more in the north-east it has the empire of China, as Bamoo, when it is bartered at the comlowed; to another, a station where certain impublic and principles of more in the north-east it has the empire of China, as Bamoo, when it is bartered at the comlowed; to another, a station where certain imthe north-east it has the empire of China, as Bamoo, when it is bartered at the composition of his person, a spectator, a hear-ports are collected; a third has land in proportion to the unexplored countries of and to the east the unexplored countries of chants, and conveyed by the latter into the latter into the latter into the latter into the importance of his miral evidence of his resurrection; it is separated from the Bengal districts, as Bamoo, when it is bartered at the composition is bartered at the composition in the latter into the latter into

Where not confined by the sea, the fron- articles of commerce; in return the Bur- called the slaves of the king; and, in their tiers of this empire are in a perpetual state mans produce raw and wrought silk, vel- turn, their vassals are denominated slaves at Jerusalem, and in different parts of Judea. of fluctuation, but it appears to include the vets, gold leaf, preserves, paper, and some to them. The condition of these grants intensils of hardware. cludes service during war, as well as the The commerce between the northern and civil duties of office. Although it seems racles, which God enabled him to perform longitude; about 1050 geographical miles in the name of Jesus. longitude; about 1050 geographical miles southern quarters of the empire is greatly almost impossible, under such a system, to facilitated by the river Irawaddy, on which ascertain, in any standard currency, the ble that the boundaries extend still farther several thousand boats are annually em- amount of the royal revenue, yet the riches pels of the call of any of the Apostles, ex- to the north, but the breadth varies consid- ployed in transporting rice from the lower of the Burman sovereign are said to be imcept that of Matthew, and four others, An- erably. Taken in its most extended sense, provinces, to supply the capital and the mense, which is rendered probable by the drew and Peter, and the two sons of Zebe-dee. We have but little information rela-dee. We have but little information rela-influence, the Burman dominions may con-(pickled sprats.) Articles of foreign im-what enters his exchequer, again returns inportation are mostly conveyed up the Ira- to circulation-the hoarding of money be-

The Burmans may be described as a nathe Gospel in those parts, travelled thence centrically situated, and surrounded by the cloth, a small quantity of hardware, coarse tion of soldiers, every man in the kingdom service. The King has no standing army, cipal commodities. Cocoa nuts, brought except a few undisciplined native Christians, from the Nicobars, are looked upon as a and renegadoes of all countries and refi-From the river Nauf, on the frontiers of delicacy, and bear a high price. Merchants gions, who act as artillery, a very small grais, are several good harbours, and from some other articles, but not to any great ciplined, ill-armed, naked infancy. The armies are composed of levies raised on the spur of the occasion, by the princes, chobwahs, and great lords; these holding their lands by military tenure. The utmost of all descriptions, probably, does not exceed 60,000 men. The infantry are armed. ment of Alexandria, reckons Matthew vers proceed; the one runs north to old on the increase. Teak cannot be conveyed with muskets and sabres, the cavalry with Ava, when it joins the Myounguya, or Lit- from the Malabar to the Coromandel coast, a spear-all the latter are natives of Cassey. The breed of horses in Ava is small,

(To be Continued.)

Religious.

From the New-York Observer. NEW-YORK BETHEL UNION.

The fourth anniversary meeting of the New-York Bethel Union was held in the Baptist church, on Friday evening, the 31st ult. the last day of the old year. A very numerous assembly was collected on the

occasion. The exercises commenced with singing an appropriate hymn, and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Truair, pastor of the Mariner's church, after which the report was read by Horace Holden, Esq. Secretary of the Society. The following is an abstract of

this document. After a few introductory remarks, the report proceeds to take a brief survey of the

means now in operation in our country for the benefit of seamen. In Portland, to which place a Bethel flag was forwarded a praiseworthy zeal manifested by the ma-

In Boston, the seamen's cause is patronizthe Poor. A convenient place for religious worship on Central Wharf, has been kindly and gratuitously afforded. So serious and respectful has been the attention paid to religious services, and the congregation on the Sabbath has been so orderly and regucurred which brought up this subject most distinctly before our friends in Boston, and a fund is commenced, and a foundation in some degree laid, for a house of worship

The report then proceeds to relate the story of William Bender, a Norwegian sailor, who had been a diligent attendant at the meetings on Central Wharf, and who, at the time of his death, while on a voyage near the Cape of Good Hope, directed his captain to give all his little property, (about 850) to the Seamen's Society in Boston, to be expended in promoting the best inter-

ests of his companions. Philadelphia is still blessed with the faithful labours of our venerable and aged father and friend the Rev. Joseph Eastburn. He seems to retain, even now, the zeal and fire of youth. His addresses are full of life and In the Burman dominions there are no animation; his voice clear and distinct, his manner most impressive and eloquent. An object which lay very near to his heart, has been lately effected in the completion of the ttsalve, or chain, is the badge of the order Mariner's church in that city. It was open-

In Baltimore, the Board are happy to learn, that a deep interest is excited on this Subject. The first anniversary of their Bement regarding the population of the Bur- thei Union Society was held on the 4th of ing Arracan. Few of the inhabitants live ter some excellent prefatory remarks, read adequate to their wants are secured, and seamen will now have the regular means of Mariner's church will be erected in that

In Charleston, prayer meetings have been kept up most of the year, and generally duty on all foreign goods imparted into his as often as twice a week, either on board of souls of seamen.

The Board regret to state that they have

the seamen's cause continues to find friends

and supporters. During the last spring an application was made for a Bethel flag from Albany. The My dear Parents and Sisters, great number of inland sailors, as they may be called, congregated in Albany, employed in the canal navigation and in the river trade, made it an object to establish Bethel meetings for their benefit. The Board immediately forwarded a flag to that city, and have been highly gratified to learn that they have commenced doing something in this interesting cause. In a communication from that city, dated 30th June last, it is said, "The flag floats over our waters in the breeze of every Sabbath morning, inviting and collecting our sailors and boatmen to the worship of the God of Jacob; our meetings are gaining an increased attendance, and we are encouraged by the approbation of our citizens generally, and by the official services in rotation of all our clergy. Much attention is also paid to these aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, in the cir-

In our own city the meetings have been regularly maintained twice every week during the year, and sometimes oftener. There have been 87 meetings on board of vessels, and 137 in sailors' boarding houses. It would swell this report to an unreasonable length, to detail all the interesting and important occurrences that have taken place in the meetings. The same means have been used which the Board have detailed in former reports, and the evident smiles of God have attended the exertions of the committees; their reports are full of the

culation of religious tracts."

most interesting facts. The Board feel constrained in this place, holding the station they do in regard to seamen, to enter their solemn protest against a practice, which has its abettors alike in Europe and America, which must sooner or later be discontinued, and which, until it is discontinued, will be attended with the most pernicious consequences to the souls of men; we mean the practice of setting out for sea on the Sabbath. In direct violation of the positive command of the Most High, who with memorable so-lemnity hath said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," without any indispensable necessity which can authorize a relaxation of this most righteous and reasonable law, almost by common consent, the majority of vessels for foreign ports, go to sea on the Sabbath. Those who thus trample on this divine institution, for the

will assuredly be followed with the malediction of the great proprietor of time. It has been truly said, "No man, no community, ever lost any thing by keeping the Sabbath day holy. God will bless the Sabbath to those who observe it; and he will curse all other time to those who profane it.' From, the American Baptist Magazine.

BURMAH.

win, dated

Ava, February 19, 1824. Rev. and Dear Sir, My last was dated the 7th of Dec. a few days after Mrs. Judson's arrival in Rangoon. We left on the 13th ensuing, and were six weeks on the journey, being somewhat longer than when I came up with brother Corman, at the same season of the year, our boat being considerably larger, and not so many men, in order to save expense. A in a small boat, having heard of our approach. From him we first learned that the King,) had been turned out of office, and a new set appointed, with whom he had no acquaintance or interest. Various occurrences have conspired to render the King somewhat disaffected towards foreigners. Brother Price has made but little advalue in the royal favour. On my appearing at the palace, I found that a year had made great changes. My old friends and advocates before the King, were missing; very few recognised me. At length nis Majesty came forward, just spoke to me,

not much disposed to converse on religion. I have public worship every Lord's-day pied in getting up something to shelter us

the snade. A linsunderstanding has subsisted for several months between this and the Bengal government. I roops have marched on both sides to the frontiers. War appeared at one time to be certain, but the latest accounts are rather pacific. In case of actual war, as the distinction between Americans and Englishmen is pretty well understood in this place, we hope that we shall not be considered as implicated, and suffer no other inconvenience than that of having all cept in case of war's reaching the capital, when we should be exposed to the vicissi tudes and dangers incident to such a state.

But in all cases, we trust that we have a soul. few dear friends at nome, who bear us on their hearts at the throne of grace; and a is toucned with the feeting of our infirmitime of trial, and make us come off conquerors at last.

But, my dear and venerable friend and brotner and father, you are, from long experience, more able than I am to taste the sweetness of this precious truth; and your advanced age, and the grace of Christ, enable you to hope that you will ere long be allowed to adopt the triumphant language of the Apostic Paul. Pray for me, that I may be counted worthy to hold out to the end, and finally meet with you before the uear Redeemer's praise.

Most affectionately yours,
A. Jupson, Jung.

parents, dated Ava, February, 1824.

After two years and a half wandering, ou will be pleased to hear that I have at last arrived at home, so far as this life is concerned, and am once more quietly and passed, the immense space I have traversed, and the various dangers, seen and unseen, from which I have been preserved, my heart is filled with gratitude and praise to that Being, who has at all times been my protector, and marked out all the way before me. Surely no creature was ever more highly favoured, no being was ever under greater obligations to lay out themselves entirely for the promotion of God's glory, than I at this moment am. And I think I do feel, more than ever, the importance of being spiritual and humble, and so to cherish the influence of the Holy Spirit, that in he communication of divine truth, powerful impressions may be made, and that I may no more wander from Him, who is deserving all my services and affections.

I wrote from Rangoon, but for fear my letters should not have arrived, I will mention a few things therein contained.—We had a quick and pleasant passage from Cal-cutta to Rangoon. Mr. J.'s boat was all in readiness, my baggage was immediately taken from the ship to the boat, and in seven days from my arrival, we were our our way to the capital. Our boat was large, though inconvenient, but the current at this season is so very strong, and the wind always against us, that our progress was slow indeed. The season however was cool and delightful; we were preserved from dangers by day, and robbers by night, and arrived in s fety in six weeks. The A-rahwah-tee (Irrawaddy) is a noble river; its banks every where covered with immortal beings, destined to the same eternity as ourselves. We often walked through the villages, and though we never received the least insult, always attracted universal attention. A foreign female was a sight never before beheld, and all were anxious that their friends and relatives should have a view. Crowds followed us through the villages, and some who were less civilized than others, would run some way before us, in order to have a long look as we approached them. In one instance, the boat being some time in doubling a point we had walksake of their own profit and convenience, ed over, we scated ourselves down, when the village as usual assembled, and Mr. Judson introduced the subject of religion. Several old men, who were present, entered into conversation, while the multitude was all attention. The apparent school master of the village coming up, Mr. Judson handed him a tract, and requested him to read. After proceeding some way, he remarked to the assembly, that such a writing was worthy of being copied, and asked Mr. Jud-Letter from Dr. Judson to Rev. Dr. Baldson to remain while he copied it. Mr. Judson informed him that he might keep the tract, on condition he read it to all his neighbours. We could not but hope the Spirit of God would bless those few simple truths, to the salvation of some of their

Our boat was near being upset in passing river abounds. The rudder became entangied in the rocks, which brought the boat across the stream, and laid her on one side. few days below Ava, brother Price met us The steersman, however, had presence of mind sufficient to cut the rudder from the boat, which caused her to right, without exall the Atwenwoons, (the privy council of periencing any other inconvenience than a thorough fright, and the loss of our breakfast, which was precipitated from the fireplace into the water, together with every thing on the outside of the boat.

On our arrival at Ava, we had more difficulties to encounter, and such as we had never before experienced. We had no home, no house to shelter us from the burning sun by day, and the cold dews by night. Dr. Price had kindly met us on the way, and urged our taking up our residence with him; but his house being in such an unand accepted a small present. But I have finished state, and the walls so damp, (of seen him twice since, without obtaining a brick, and just built) that spending two word or a look. The only persons who or three hours, threw me into a fever. have received me with real cordiality, are and induced me to feel that it would be presumption to remain longer. We had but Prince M. and his wife; but even they are one alternative, to remain in the boat till we could build a small house on the spot of at brother Price's, as he is able from his ac- ground which the King gave Mr. Judson last quaintance with the neighbours around him year. And you will hardly believe it posto collect an assembly of a dezen or twenty, sible, for I almost doubt my senses, that in including two or three of the disciples who just a fortnight from our arrival, we moved accompanied us from Rangoon. But my into a house built in that time, and which is time has been hitherto almost wholly occu- sufficiently large to make us comfortable. It is in a most delightful situation, out of the on the lot formerly assigned me by govern- dust of the town, and on the bank of the ment. It will be necessary also to build a river. The spot of ground given by his small brick house as soon as possible, and Majesty is small, being only 120 feet long, to use every other precaution against the and 75 wide, but it is our own, and is the heat, which is so intense in the months of most healthy situation I have seen. Our April, May, and June, as to raise the ther- house is raised four feet from the ground. mometer to a hundred and ten degrees in consists of three small rooms and a ve randah.

I hardly know how we shall bear the hot season, which is just commencing, as our house is of boards, and before night is heated like an oven. Nothing but brick is a shelter from the heat of Ava, where the thermometer, even in the shade, frequently rises to a hundred and eight degrees .- We have worship every evening in Burmah, when a number of the natives assemble; and every Sabbath Mr. Judson preaches the other side of the river, in Dr. Price's communication with our friends cut off, ex- house. We feel it an inestimable privilege, that amid all our discouragements we have the language, and are able constantly to communicate truths which can save the

My female school has already commenced, with three little girls, who are learning still dearer and greater mend at the right to read, sew, &cc. I wo of them are sisters, hand of the Divine Presence in neaven, who and we have named them, Mary and Abby Hasseltine. One of them is to be supportties, and will graciously succour us in the ed with the money which the "Judson Association of Bradford Academy" have engaged to collect. They are fine children, and improve as rapidly as any children in the world. Their mother is deranged, and their father gave them to me to educate, so that I have been at no expense for them, excepting their food and clothes. I have already begun to make inquiries for chil-

regard to our school. I have not yet been to the palace; the end, and finally meet with you before the royal family all being absent. They re- announce that the same shock, but less viothrone, and handle a harp of gold in the turned to Umerapoora a day or two after lent, had been felt there. Razroon, a city turned to Umerapoora a day or two after lent, had been felt there. Razroon, a city our arrival, where they will remain till the between Aborkoh and Shiras, was swal-

old friend, the lady of the Vicerov of Ran- ing Razroon were levelled by it, and no geon, who died in my absence, came to the boat to see me immediately on being informed of my arrival. All her power and distinction ceased at the death of her hus band, and she is now only a private woman. She is, however, a very sensible woman, and there is much more hope of her attendhappily settled with Mr. Judson. When I ing to the subject of religion now, than when retrace the scenes through which I have in public life. I intend to visit her frequenty, and make it an object to fix her attention to the subject. In consequence of war with the Bengal government, foreigners are not so much esteemed at court as formerly. I know not what effect this war will have on our Mission, but we must leave the event with Him who has hitherto directed us.

Yours affectionately, ANN H. JUDSON:

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the Edward Quesnal, from Havre, the Young Phenix, from London, and the William Thompson, from Liverpool, during the past week, Paris and London dates to the 1st of December, inclusive, have been re-

England.-It is stated on authority, in a London evening paper, that all the matters at issue between the British Government and the Canada company, have been finally settled on terms advantageous to both. The Commissioners are to proceed for Ca nada about the middle of January.

An over-land despatch arrived from India on the 1st of December, but its contents had not been made public on the 2d. Gloomy reports, however, were in circulation, and India stock had fallen seven per

It is asserted in the London San, that the Duke of Wellington, and several members of the English ministry, will assist at the coronation of the King of France.

Great storms had prevailed along the English coast on the 22d and 23d of November. The destruction of lives and property, occasioned by them, is said to be im-

Henry Fauntleroy, of the house of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Graham, bankers, of London, was executed on the 30th of November last, for the crime of forgery. He had carried on this iniquitous course for a number of years, and to so great an extent, that upwards of \$71,000 per annum were required to pay the interest of the sums College have been enclosed and beautified; which he had abstracted from the funded and different roads in the vicinity of the cistocks. Great exertions had been unsuccessfully made by his friends to procure for him the royal pardon.

France.-The King is visiting the princioal objects and places in the neighbourhood of Paris, and is said to show a decided partiality to all the branches of useful manufactures; which, it is foretold, will flour-Chateaubriand is also becoming popular among the liberals.

The ceremonies and honours paid to Lafayette in this country, are re-printed in the rench Journals of the liberal party.

Baron Fain, formerly private secretary to Napoleon, and also Count Segur, formerchamberlain, have published histories of the Grand Army, and life of Napoleon, which excite considerable attention. Baron d' Eroles has been declared insanc.

by the Physicians to the King of France. Several of the most learned men say, that the late dreadful inundations in France have been caused by earthquakes.

Spain .- Advices from Madrid are to the 25th of November inclusive. The King remained in the Escurial, confined with the gout, but by the latest bulletin was almost recovered. The French troops began to break up in Madrid on the 11th, and the sick and hospital department had been subsequently moved off .- Letters from Bayonne, of the 18th of November, say that much inquietude is caused by the approaching evacuation of Spain by the French troops; and that many Catalonians have determined to seek an asylum in France. The Chevalier Heredia, brother of the exminister, Count Ofalia, has been appointed Spanish Minister to the United States.

Russia and Turkey .- It is stated in letters from Vienna, that a very serious disoute arose between Russia and the Porte, towards the end of September, on account of an arbitrary act of Achmet Aga, the Turkish Military Commander at Jassy. have led to a declaration, on the part of the Emperor Alexander, that he would no longer submit to the insults which he had borne from a desire to avoid an open rupture. These threats caused great alarm to the Divan, and on the 14th October they came to the resolution to dismiss Achmet Aga from his post.

Greece .- A mail arrived in London on the 1st of December, bringing, as the Morning Chronicle states, the most gratifying intelligence. Zeitouni has surrendered to the Greeks, and of course the whole province of Thessaly is liberated. In Albania, the spirit of liberty was making rapid progress. Patros and the Castle of Lepanto were expected to surrender immediately, at the last

Holland .- The Amsterdam papers contain particulars of the late floods. The dykes had been broken down by the immense weight of the water, which rose from forty to fifty feet above the ordinary level.

Persia .- Letters from Shiras announce, that in the month of April, 1824, there had been an earthquake which lasted six days and six nights without intermission, and which had swallowed up more than half of that unfortunate city, and overthrown the other, as was the case at Aleppo. Nearly dren, and doubt not we shall be directed in all the inhabitants fell victims to the catastrophe; scarcely 500 persons could save themselves. Other letters from Aborkoh

In New-Orleans, the Board believes that Extract of a letter from Mrs. Judson to her Ava in future will be their residence. My earthquake. All the mountains surroundtrace of them now remains.

Pirates .- His Britannic Majesty's brig Rifleman has arrived at New-York from Halifax, having on board the captain and mate of a piratical vessel, and the crew as evidence against them. They have been committed to the proper authorities at New-

Captain Ridgway, at New York, from St. Thomas, (Dec. 24,) informs, that about the columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed, a desperate gang of columbian state days before he sailed and columbian state days before days before the sailed and columbian state days before da number, had been arrested, and would be tried after the holidays. Among them were some old offenders .- Capt. R. adds, that too much praise cannot be bestowed on his Excellency Gov. Von Scholten, of St. Thomas, to whose vigilance the public are indebted for the timely arrest of these outcasts of so-

On the 23d of November, ten, and on the 24th, seven pirates, were executed at Jamaica. Several of them confessed that they were induced to engage in the dangerous enterprise of piracy, by the facilities afforded by the authorities of Cuba to dispose of their plundered goods.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Washington City.-The following compendium of a statistical account of the City of Washington, which appeared a short time since in the National Intelligencer, is. rit of a Christian, and the cautious taken from the Philadelphia Gazette.

"The City of Washington contained in 1823, 2415 dwellings, and in 1824, 2464. The whole number erected in the first mentioned year was 69, and in the second 49. At 61 to each house, (the result of the census for 1820) the present population of the city is 16,605, exclusive of those in the forts, barracks, and navy yard, being in the public service.

"In the years 1823 and 1824, nearly 10,-000 feet of brick and curb pavement, (foot paths) have been put down-houses have been erected for the Branch Bank and the Patriotic Bank,-1700 feet of iron pipes have been laid,—a steam boat wharf has been built-considerable improvements have been made in the navy yard, and some progress made in constructing a dry dock -the south portico of the President's house has been completed; the work on the Capitol has advanced rapidly towards completion; considerable progress has been made in filling up the low grounds near the Tyber; the grounds around the Columbian ty have been improved."

Statistics of New-York .- A correspondent of the New-York Statesman, in recommend- infidels,' and addressing to them are ing Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New-York, gives the following interesting and forfeiting, most clearly, their claims useful sommary: useful sommary :

There are many of our own citizens, ish in an unprecedented manner during his to whom the study of Dr. Spafford would reign. His Majesty has also paid a visit not be altogether useless. They would not curred to me, was confirmed by stat to the Fauxbourg of St. Antoine, in the then require to be informed that the the happiness, more than a year a neighbourhood of the old Bastile. The State contained, on the first of January, hear from his own lips. Upm on ling seems to be gaining popularity rapidly. 1824, (and the county of Orleans, and a my note-book, I found, in a memora number of new towns have been erected one of my interviews with him, the follow since,) 65 counties, 662 towns and cities.

876 post-offices, (but 7 in 1789, and 20 in

1793.) About 300,000 electors. Colleges 5, with 755 students. Academies 36, with 2,683 students. Common schools 7,382, with 377,034 scho-

School-fund, distributed annually, \$80,

Militia, 146,000. Public debt, (including \$5,899,500 canal stock) \$6,949,500.

Funds unappropriated, \$4,270,806, inclusive of canals, schools, literary, and other specific funds. Taxable property, assessed at a low rate,

\$275,742,636. Population, 1,372,812.

Erie Canul.-It is officially said, that the navigation on this canal closed on the 8th ult. and that the amount of tolls received at the collectors office at Utica, amounts to \$259,-000. The amount entered west of that place is estimated at \$25,000, and the northern canal cannot be less than \$65,500.

During the month of October, 712 boats arrived at, and departed from, Troy. And during the same period 3000 tons of merchandise were carried away by boats that took their entire loading at Troy, besides a large quantity taken by boats that were partly loaded at Albany.

Delaware and Hudson Canal .- Agreea- manifestations of the Saviour. The remonstrances of Russia, and her demand for reparation, are said to have been treated with contempt by the Porte, and to have led to a declaration, on the part of the speed at the Tontine Coffee House Coffee H opened at the Tontine Coffee House, New- ual in reclaiming any of these from York, at 12 o'clock, on the 7th inst. and be- fidelity, a mighty object is gained fore 1 o'clock more than the whole amount exhibition of it. Should it not be the was filled up. This subscription is exclusive it will be to them 'a savour of deal Orange counties, where it is supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a countre of a supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a countre of a supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a countre of a supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a countre of a supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a countre of a supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a country of a supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a country of a supposed at ascribed to the proclamation of Cleast a country of a supposed at a scribed to the proclamation of Cleast a country of a supposed at a scribed to the proclamation of Cleast a country of a supposed at a scribed to the proclamation of Cleast a supposed at a scribed to the proclamation of Cleast a supposed at a scribed to the proclamation of Cleast a supposed at a scribed to the proclamation of Cleast a scribed to the proc least a quarter of a million was subscribed. truth in the first ages. If, even mu

> Commerce of Boston .- Degrand's Report says, the whole number of foreign arrivals a relish and respect for, they still in the district of Boston and Charlestown, during the year 1824, were-ships, 90, barques, 7; brigs, 428; snows, 1; schooners, 319; sloops, 7.

tween the Commissioners appointed by the United States, to treat with the Creek nation, have been suspended for a time. The tion, have been suspended for a time. The present an elaborate and formal delication by the commissioners are understand from the present an elaborate and formal delication by the commissioners. Commissioners, we understand, found not their genuineness and authority, much difficulty in arranging the grounds of delivers the message which the a treaty with M'Intosh and his chiefs, for all the lands within the Georgia boundary. But, as the Commissioners were expressly instructed to treat with the Creek nation, and as M'Intosh and his adherent expressly in question. He has seen sufficient in question. He has seen sufficient in question. and as M'Intosh and his adherents constitute but a hart of the nation, nothing could be done without a modification of their instructions. Col. Campbell, one of the Commissioners, has visited Washington City, for this purpose. It is hoped that his mission will lead to the conclusion and important formality, or display of erudition, in support a sion will lead to the conclusion and immediate ratification of a treaty, equally beneficial and satisfactory to all the parties con-

Seduction .- In a case just tried at the New York Circuit Court, Sarah Mauran vs. William Dawes, for seduction, a verdict has new palace in this city is finished, when lowed up with almost the whole of the they will take possession in usual form, and inhabitants, in consequence of the same mages.



WASHINGTON CITY SATURDAY, JANUARY 22 10

LETTERS FROM BURMAE We have copied, from the American tist Magazine, for January, two leur Dr. Judson and his wife, containing news from Ava. Their date is any that of the capture of Rangoon. The sion is manifestly under the protes God, and to His goodness it is too commended.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANT With great pleasure, we present lowing communication to our reader hope, that the author will find in continue his observations on a subject he is amply qualified to treat, with of a sound scholar:

To the Editor of the Columbian Sta. Permit me, Sir, to express the gration with which I read your remain number of the Star for the 8th instan tive to Mr. Verplanck's valuable Ess the Nature and Uses of the vari dences of Revealed Religion. They surely, is of unutterable importance as such, it demands the attention of a Amidst the various kinds of eviden

is not to be wondered at, if one into should be most impressed with me and another with another. Indeed, can be more manifest than the proparadapting the argument, in any discussion the characters of the persons address of insisting on such evidence as the prepared to estimate, and as they just professedly regard in relation to other jects. I was, therefore, pleased in suggestions which you have made, to show that Dr. Chalmers, in argon sively the historical argument for the of Christianity, is not to be consider denying the reality nor undervale judicious use of its internal evidences having in view the objections of the ment, which they cannot disregard to

The correctness of your remarks sketch: 'I drew him, as I wished, into versation on Moral Philosophy, and he would consider the duties of a Philosophy in that department. He would not him meddle with the physiology of the nor exhibit a detailed code of meni would have him limited to the philan morals or ethics. He would have in hibit the tendencies, the adaptations wants of human nature, and then me pupils to the Scriptures and to the ta of theology.'

The difference of opinion, then, but Dr. Chalmers and Mr. Verplanck, 855 be rather as to the propriety of un certain kind of evidence upon a certain of persons, than as to the existence evidence, or, perhaps more accurate the facts which to a mind suitably nated constitute that evidence.

That this is the true representant pears also from what Dr. Chalments of himself in the advertisement to his on the Evidence and Authority of the tian Revelation: "The author is far asserting the study of the historical end to be the only channel to a faith in the of Christianity. How could be, in the of the obvious fact, that thereare the and thousands of Christians, who be most undeniable marks of the truth come hometo their understanding, 'no stration of the spirit and of power! have an evidence within themselves, the world knoweth not, even the pri of that kind of evidence which the against the reception of the Ger must aggravate the weight of the ing which lies upon them; how sha escape, if they neglect so great a share in contemplating this subject, there an incuring a state of the subject of the subjec

to receive them, and to act upon the knows them to be true. He assen truth. And till they can be disp reasonable to presume that they ge offer such arguments in support dictain, as, in all the other affairs dies commend themselves to the confidence nankind.

But what shall he do, when with objectors, with sceptical with men who either are in pain

the historical on exclusively, a shall he do when refuse to book that he t present to them contains? Must he

better philosophers, Surely not. He hat book to be true; othem that it is true, ed by reason and themselves to uthority, in the spirit, he has bowed. He and it has comma the Gospel to every cree learned, and as an ar has received his war nd urge a new set of youd the fields o found in that loftier which it is her highe He comes forth, not orld, speculating abou ie matters, but as a nouncing the truths stionable facts. He ha end, and grope in the ring, a priori, what in He knows wh preaches Christ crug man, and teaching de he introduces, with e humiliating, and pur sublime truths of Ch that they address a p the common sense an s of his hearers. At lea has been assured by une

ing and saving of sou, his stand; and here h dintended to make so tiors; but I must, for self away from the sul ours, very respectfully.

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ing of the Gospel effect

REVIVALS. last number of the A agazine contains an int the Rev. Daniel Ches Maine. He states, tha mmenced his residence jurch consisted of 57 m of worship was a larg thought advisable to en and a building 60 fee a, bell, &c. was comp of about \$7000. T for a sum nearly suffic but some pecuniary d resulted in a sale of t ing Committee, to a U mained in their posses , by strenuous effort

February, 1824, a seas nd of prayer for a re pointed. The Lord the Church. A rev nich the Baptist, Cong odist Churches shar hundred persons are born again. In the -nine have been ba everal candidates. ins one hundred and letter from the Re-

Manchester, (Vt.) 1 ce the first of Nover twenty, and I expe ath, a number more letter from the Re d Lowville, New-Yo s, that in that town and ly 300 persons were ng the last summer ous religious societi one were added to t ong them, were two which consisted of a daughters, and a sor

RECORD OF AS racken.-Held in C ber 2.-Churches, led; baptized, 28; t Mount Pleasant .- H Issouri) September listers, not stated:

mber 8.—Churches, ed, 35; total, 717. Greenbriar. Held use, Monroe county, r 4.—Churches, 10 ted, 4; total, 243. Georgia-Held at unty, (Geo.) Octo

ministers, 23; Alabama-Held a ouse, Dallas county. hurches, 22 ; minist otal, 874.

Mississiffi .- Held hurch, Amite count harches, 17; minis otal, 551. Lake George.-H Churches, 9; mir

otal, 486.

Manchester.-He ember 15.—Church fized, 33; total, 559 Kehukee.—Held meeting house, P Churches, 35; mini total, 1306.

Y 22, 1825

AN STA

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abit an argument as plain, and mbered as possible. I say for it is desirable it should in can afford occasion for med disputation. Such an historical one which Dr. exclusively, and so ably,

a shall he do when he finds that gill refuse to submit to the book that he brings? Must nt to them the message Must he wait till they philosophers, or more cansorely not. He has himself to book to be true; and he has on that it is true, and that they by reason and sound philosothemselves to its authority. thonly, in the spirit of a disciple thas bowed. He has listened and it has commanded him to ed, and as an ambassador of los received his warrant to prourge a new set of facts—facts and the fields of philosophy. and in that loftier region, to the hich it is her highest honour to comes forth, not as a 'disputer speculating about probable or a matters, but as a messenger of on congress the truths of the Gospel ble facts. He has no occasion and grope in the darkness of He knows what it has degreaches Christ crucified, 'warnman, and teaching every man. heintroduces, with suitable emomiliating, and pure, and affectime truths of Christianity, he they address a powerful lancommon sense and to the conhis hearers. At least, he knows, gen assured by unerring authore divine Spirit can make the the Gospel effectual to the enand saving of souls. Here he and; and here he reposes his

mended to make some additional ms; but I must, for the present, nelaway from the subject. lars, very respectfully. мату 19, 1825.

REVIVALS.

has number of the American Bap-Meazine contains an interesting letter Rev. Daniel Chessman, of Hal-Maine. He states, that in 1818, when ammenced his residence at that place, much consisted of 57 members. The ed worship was a large hall. It was thought advisable to erect a meetingand a building 60 feet by 50, with a d, bell, &c. was completed, at an exe of about \$7000. The pews were for a sum nearly sufficient to pay the n; but some pecuniary difficulties arose, ith resulted in a sale of the house, by the iding Committee, to a Unitarian Society by the Baptist church, and the debt

h February, 1824, a season of public fast-, and of grayer for a revival of religion, appointed. The Lord heard the prayof the Church. A revival commenced, which the Baptist, Congregationalist, and other purpose whatever. ethodist Churches shared. Upwards of hundred persons are believed to have in born again. In the Baptist Church, ry-nine have been baptized, and there several candidates. The Church now mans one hundred and sixteen members. letter from the Rev. John L. Dodge, wi Manchester, (Vt.) November 23, says: ince the first of November. I have bapbith, a number more."

A ktter from the Rev. Moses Waters ted Lowville, New-York, December 20, lesthat in that town and its neighbourhood, my 300 persons were converted to God, in the College. ing the last summer and autumn, in the nous religious societies. One hundred ione were added to the Baptist Church. mag them, were two "households," one then consisted of a lady, her two sons, ologhiers, and a son-in-law.

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

brocken .- Held in Carlisle, (Ken.) Sepber 2-Churches, 17; ministers, not kd; baptized, 28; total, 1365. Mount Pleasant .- Held in Boone county

Misouri) September 11.—Churches, 22; sers, not stated; baptized, 103; total,

Smuthannah .-- Held at Eaton, (Pa.) Septabra-Churches, 13; ministers, 8; bapbed, 35; total, 717.

Grenbriar .- Held at Mann's meeting Monroe county, (Virginia) Septema 4-Churches, 10; ministers, 4; baptt, 4; total, 243.

Georgia-Held at Centre, Oglethorpe onty, (Geo.) October 9.—Churches. ministers, 23; baptized, 288; total

Alabama-Held at Providence meeting one, Dallas county, (Ala.) October 12.arches, 22; ministers, 8; baptized, 159;

Mississippi - Held at New Providence Jurch, Amite county, (Miss.) October 9.ministers, 9; baptized, 45;

Lake George-Held at Chester, (N. Y.) Churches, 9; ministers, 8; baptized, 6;

Manchester .- Held at Dorset, (Vt.) Sepember 15.—Churches, 8; ministers, 8; bapated, 33; total, 559.

Rehuker-Held at the Great Swamp beting house, Pitt county, (N. C.)-Churches, 35; ministers, 17; baptized, 160;

Eagle Creek .- Held in Brown county, meeting houses, on Lord's-day before last, (Chio) September 18.-Churches, 3; min- the names of 57 females were enrolled; and isters, not stated; baptized, 3; total, probably 60 members will be obtained.

Raleigh .- Held at Mile Creek meeting house, Johnston county, (N.C.) September 25.-Churches, 25; ministers, not stated; baptized, 227; total, 1668.

Sunbury .- Held at Sunbury, (Georgia) November 12.-Churches, 18; ministers. 11; baptized, 265; total, 5257.

Union .- Formed in Sullivan county, (Indiana) September 16 .- Churches, 7; ministers, not stated; baptized, 40; total,

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held in Boston, on the 11th instant. A proposition was received from the New-York Religious Tract Society, to remove the American Tract Society to New-York, and form a great National Tract Society. After some discussion, the Society declined a compliance with the proposition.

The subjoined remarks of the Rev. Dr. Woods, appear to us conclusive. Similar arguments, in addition to others of a peculiar and a stronger character, might be used priori, what infinite wisdom in answer to a similar proposition to the Baptist General Tract Society:

"It was impossible to get all the donors together to express their opinion. They gave their money expecting the Society to be located here. He was unwilling to have any thing done to disappoint their wishes. He thought also there was something imfiracticable in the proposition itself. It is that the American Tract Society should remove to New-York. But how can it remove? Only by dissolving, giving up our charter, and constitution, and annual meetings; and transferring our funds to the Society to be formed at New-York. He doubted whether we have a right to do this, without consulting the donors all over New-England. He had, further, a question on the ground of expediency. The zeal of friends in this vicinity would be diminished. They would have less confidence in strangers at a distance. They would contribute less in aid of the Society's funds. It was questionable, too, whether the two Societies would not accomplish more separate than united. In the former case there would be an emulation in the work of doing good, which might tend to very happy results.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The first term of this institution, for the present year, commenced on the 12th instant. The College edifice is now full; and the I rustees have adopted the following resolutions, which we copy from the Luminary for January :

Kesolved, That another College edifice be erected, as speedily as practicable, on a line with, and due west of, the present mained in their possession six weeks; College building, not less than 117 feet in by strenuous efforts, it was recov- length, and 47 feet in depth, three stories high, besides a basement and an attic story, and that it be built of the same materials, and uniform in its exterior construction and appearance with the present edifice.

hesotved, I'hat all moneys subscribed for the aforesaid new College earlice shall be sacredly appropriated to that object, and no part of them shall be applied to any

Resolved, I hat the Superintending Committee be authorized and directed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, by opening subscriptions for the purpose-by contracting with persons for workmanship and materials-and by doing all things necessary for its completion. Provided, that they shall not be authorized to increase the debts of the College by any contract or expenditure, beyond what the amount of subscriptions for that particular object will jusdisenty, and I expect to baptize, next tify; and that it shall be their duty to report-regularly to the Board their proceed ings and progress in the business.

J. Conant, A. B. have been elected Tutors

passed the Senate; and it will, it is believed, pass the House of Representatives.

GENERAL LAVAYETTE.

The "Nation's Guest," accompanied by his son and secretary, Captain Elliot, of the Navy, and Captain Allyn, of the Cadmus, left this city on Wednesday last, and arrived at the Fountain Inn, Baltimore, in the evening. He intended to proceed immediately to Richmond, whither he has been invited by the Legislature of the State, now

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE. The portrait of General Latayette, re-

cently presented by the distinguished artist, Mr. Shæffer, of Paris, to the Congress of the United States, arrived in this Cit, on Luesday last, and has been placed, for pubnc inspection, in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It is a full length, as large as life, and is remarkably true to the original. We have been informed, says the National Intelligencer, that Gerard, the greatest painter, perhaps, in Europe-at least at the head of his profession in France-was about to undertake a portrait of General Lafayette, but, on viewing the portrait executed by Shæffer, he abandoned his purpose, despairing, he said, to equal its vraisemblance to the original.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington City, dated

MILTON, (N. C.) Jan. 3.

I have already formed eight Tract Societies, auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract society, at Washington, and have forwarded blanks for consututing them, in a short and simple way, through five different As-

Yesterday, though the day was very unfavourable, 32 names were enrolled, which number will be doubled, in all probability, when a fair opportunity shall be offered.

Brother Blair attends four churches; and at each a Tract Society (female) will be formed. We may calculate that not much fewer than 200 members will be obtained in the four congregations. In these congregations there has been a most signal display of sovereign grace during the late revival in Pittsylvania: On the 4th Lord'sday in December, brother Blair baptized five females, all the fruits of this revival.

These, as well as I can recollect, he informed me, made about 250, whom he has baptized since August, 1823. This is the Lord's doing, and is marvellous in our eyes. Yours, affectionately,

A. W. CLOPTON.

For the Columbian Star. MR. EDITOR,

Not having seen an account in any publication, of the revival in Nash county, North Carolina, I proceed to collect, for publication in the Star, some facts that fell mostly under my own observation.

Some time in the spring of 1823, Mr. Morphis, a young preacher of Wake county. North Carolina, was called upon on some occasion to preach a sermon in the neighbourhood, since the scene of this pleasing revival. This neighbourhood was one remote from any church, in consequence of which, the youth, and in fact almost all classes, instead of putting themselves to much trouble to attend on the means of grace, spent their time generally in idle visits, and other pernicious practices. Mr. Morphis accordingly took Mr. T. Dunn, (another young preacher of Wake county) with him, and attended his meeting. Finding the people uncommonly anxious to hear the word of life, they were encouraged to make another appointment at the same place; and eventually, through the anxious solicitations of the people, and their own solicitude, (or rather perhaps because the set time to favour Zion was arrived) they established a regular meeting, to be held once a month, at the house of Mr. Lee, in the neighbourhood, where they soon discovered a pleasing effect on the minds of the people. The news of this going abroad, the meetings began to be crowded by many, whose curiosity brought them to the place, merely to see the effects produced on the congretion; but who were themselves, before their departure, among the number of those who were anxiously inquiring where they might find Jesus. The revival continued to increase; and soon after, on every visit the preacher made to them, he did not fail to see the fruit of his labour in the conversion of some, at least, and sometimes many; for it was their practice to meet early in the morning, and never leave the place until darkness hurried them away.

Mr. Morphis was now ordained, and commenced baptizing from four and five, to ten and twelve, at every meeting, who were considered as members of Hepzibah church, which was about twelve or fourteen miles distant from the former place.

continuing in the house of Mr. Lee. About this time (December, 1823) they resolved on building a meeting-house, by liberal donations from individuals, which scheme went immediately into operation; and, by June, 1824, it was completed. In the mean time, the revival increasing, they were enabled to dedicate a meeting-house to the Lord, with about eighty members; all of which was accomplished in the space of eighteen months, from the preaching of the first sermon by our two young ministers.

Although this revival has, in some meaire, subsided, they still continue to increase number; and, from present appearances, seem to bid fair to continue in a flourishing condition; an eminent display of God's sovereign grace in converting the solitary wild into a fruitful field, and in raising, in this instance, a city to bear his name from the midst of desolation.

How pleasing is this change to the phi-James D. Knowles, A. B. and Thomas lanthropic bosom! Instead of seeing the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, (as was lately the case) spending their time in idle-The bill for the relief of the College has holy Sabbath gives them an intermission from their daily avocations, assembling in smiling crowds around the place, where they, with rapture, hear of the goodness and condescensions of God, to rebellious and

sinful man. Many a delightful hour has the writer of this enjoyed with this much favoured people, and his sincere prayer to God for them is, that he may continue to them the choicest of his blessings.

January 11, 1825.

Bighteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Mondar, January 17.

Mr. Mills, from the select committee appointed on the letter of Rembrandt Peale, reported a bill "to authorize the purchase of the Equestrian Portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale;" which was twice read.

The President communicated a report showing the amount of duties that have accrued on importations into the United States for the three quarters of a year, ending June 30th, 1824. Also, the amount of duties which have accrued on the same importations at the rates of duty imposed by the act of the last session.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motions of the 13th instant, directing the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate an abstract of the rules and regulations o the army; and a report of the divisions brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies of militia; and agreed thereto.

The engrossed bill " to abolish imprisonment for debt," was again read; and, on the question "Shall this bill pass?" a considerable debate arose. In the end, the bill was rejected, by yeas and nays-Yeas 20, Nays, 23.

Upon making the first proposition for a the relief of the Columbian College, in the and committed.

Tract Society, at one of brother Blair's District of Columbia."

A resolution

erty on which the debt arose, it was postpened till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 18.

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill providing for the security of the public money in the hands of clerks, of courts, attorneys, and marshals, and their deputies.

Mr. Van Buren briefly explained the nature and objects of the bill; after which, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third

The Senate then proceeded to consider, is in Committee of the Whole, the bill 'for the relief of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia." Some amendments were proposed, after which, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, yeas 22, nays 18. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 19.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution for consideration, which has been

agreed to: " Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring, from the Indians south of Lake Superior, the privilege of exploring the country for the discovery of copper mines, and for the use and occu-

pation of the same by the United States, if discovered."

The bill from the House of Representatives, entitled "An act amendatory of the act, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the civil department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia," and An act further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," were brought up for concurrence, severally read, and passed to second reading.

The bill for the relief of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence-Yeas 19, Nays 18.

The bill providing for the security of the public money in the hands of the Clerks, Attorneys, and Marshals, and their deputies, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

THURSDAY, January 20.

The President communicated, to both Houses of Congress, copies of a Convention between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, concluded at St. Petersburg on the 17th of April last; which has been duly ratified on both sides, and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 11th instant.

The bill from the House of Representatives to amend the act incorporating the Provident Association of clerks in the civil departments of the government; and the the portrait of General Lafayette be sus-bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers, pended. were, severally, twice read, and referred to

Committees. Very soon there was a number sufficient to Resolutions of the Legislatures of Massaform a church, who were constituted, yet chusetts and Maine, relative to their claims Stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake

Senate. The Senate then, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of on the bill, the bill, reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, for the suppression of

piracy. The bill having been read through, Mr. Barbour (Chairman of the Committee which reported the bill) rose, and delivered a speech of nearly two hours' duration, in explanation and defence of the principles of the Report of the Committee,

the measures proposed by the bill, &c. The further consideration of the bill was ostponed till to-morrow.

Adjourned. FRIDAY, January 21.

The principal business to day, was the consideration of the bill respecting piracy. A long debate ensued, after which the bill was postponed till Monday. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Mondar, January 17.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "making appropriation for the support of govern-ment for the year 1825;" which was twice

read and committed. On motion of Mr. Livingston, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Roads

and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing an experiment to be made, at the seat of government, on a small scale, of constructing roads on the plan practised under the direction of Mr. M'Adam, in England, and of railways under the patent granted to John Stevens, of Hoboken, in New-Jersey.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the provident association of clerks in the civil departments of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia, was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, Mr.

Sterling in the chair. The question being for filling the blank for an appropriation, with \$150,000; Mr. Clay (Speaker) addressed the Com-

mittee, in a long speech, in favour of the The question to fill the blank with \$150,-000 was decided in the affirmative, ayes 96,

navs 86. Other amendments were proposed, without success. Before the question to order the bill to a third reading, was put, the

House Adjourned.

TUESDAT, January 18.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1825; which was twice read and committed.

Mr M'Lane, from the same Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the The Senate then proceeded to consider, support of the navy of the United States, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill " for the year 1825; which was twice read

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Congress from that district,

After the bill had been amended, so as to Webster, calling for information respecting remit to the College a debt of \$14,000, on the claims of the United States on the gothe recession to the government of the prop- vernment of the Nether, ands, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Wright called up the consideration of a resolution offered by him some days since, proposing a Committee to appoint rules to be observed at the election of President and Vice President. The revolution, after being modified, was adopted, and a Committee of seven appointed, viz: Messrs. Reynolds, Cambreleng, Blair, Trimble, Moore, of Alabama, Hayward, and Eliis.

The House then passed to the orders of the day, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday; which was the bill for the continuante of the Cumberland road, from Wheeling, Virginia, to Zanesville,

An amendment was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to complete the examination of the route of a proposed road, commencing at Zanesana, and Illinois, and terminating at the capital of Missouri.

The question then recurring on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading, a long debate ensued, after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; ayes 94, nays 82. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 19.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1825; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. T. P. Moore, from the Select Committee to which the subject was referred, made a report, accompanied by a bill for the benefit of the Asylums for teaching the Deaf and Dumb in Kebtucky, New-York, Pennsylvania, and the Territory of Michigan; which was twice read and com-

The House passed to the order of the day, which was the third reading of the bul " farther to amend the act authorizing the payment of property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, whilst in the service of the United States, and for other purposes."

The bill was accordingly read a third time, and the question being, "Shall this bill

A long debate arose, after which the bill passed; ayes 123, nays 69.

The engrossed bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, was read a third time; and, on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" some observations were made by Mr. M'Duffie, and the House, without taking the question, Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 13.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was Ordered, That the Speaker answer the letter of Mr. Shæffer, and make to him suitable acknowledgments for the fine portrait of General Lafayette, which he has pre-sented to the House of Representatives. Ordered, That the Speaker direct where

The remainder of the day was occupied in a discussion of the question on the final passage of the bill for a subscription to the

On motion of Mr. Livingston, of Lou. the. House, without having come to any decision

Adjourned. FRIDAY, January 21.

The bill to continue the Cumberland Road, was read a third time, and passed; ayes 97, nays 72.

The bill authorizing the purchase of 1500 shares of the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, was read a third time,

and passed; ayes 113, mays 39. Adjourned till Monday.

MARRIED, On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, Mr. WM. B. MATHUE, to Miss MARY ANN Grason, only dau hter of Gen. Jared Gib-

son, both of this city. On Thursday evening, 13th inst. in Prince George's county, Md. by the Rev Dr. Laurie, of Washington, or Simon FRASER, to Miss

MART PU PURET. On Tuesday, the 11th inst. by the Rev Mr. M Elroy, GEORGE WASH NGTON YOUNG, of this District, to Miss HENRIETTA E. SMI H, daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq. of Frederick county, Maryland.

DIED;

Virginia.

In this city, on Sunday morning last, of z pulmonary consumption, after a protracted illness of eleven months, Mrs. MARIA MILLER, consort of Major Samuel Miller, and daughter of Henry Beding r, Esq of Berkley county,

In this city, on Thursday last at the house

of James Larned, Esq. Mrs. SARAH W LARNER, aged 25 years, the widow of the Rev. Sylvester Larned. late pastor of the Presbyterian church, in New Orleans. She exemplified the blessedness of the hopes which faith in the Redeemer can afford, amidst the afflictions of life. Since the year 1820, she has been called to mourn the loss of her distinguished husband, her only child, her mother, her br thers, and her on y sister. She was a victim of the same kind of consumption, which bore all her family to the tomb. The consolations of the Gospel were fully hers. To the inquiry, how she felt in the prospect of death, she replied, "tranquil." She remarked, when her vision failed, "my eye sight is gone—but I have bright views of Jesus'—and as if she was just entering Heaven, and in full view of the man-

be back for worlds"—and in a few moments after, expired. The funeral will take place, this morning, at 11 o clock.
Suddenly, on Friday, the 14th instant, about nine o'clock, after eating breakfast as usual with his family, in apparently good health and spirits, HONERT GOODLOE HARPOR Esq. of Baltimore. He was standing before the fire read-ing a newspaper, when the hand of death suddenly deprived him of sensation : he fell back on the floor, and expired without uttering a

sions of eternal rest, she said-"I would not

Gen. Harper was sixty years of age. He was t o well known, and too highly esteemed by all who knew him, to require any eulogy of his character, talents, and worth.

On the 5th inst. ELIZAB TH GALE GRAHAM. only daughter of James H. Handy, Esq. of this

city, aged six months.

At York, Livingston county, N. Y. on the 2d of Jan. instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. DEN, wife of the Hon. Moses Hayden, a Representative in

Dectry.

From Wordsworth's " Excursion." THE GRAVE YARD.

To a mysteriously consorted pair This place is consecrate; to Death and Life, And to the best Affections that proceed From their conjunction. Consecrate to Fait In Him who oled for man upon the Cross; Hallowed to Reveration: and no less To Reason's mandates; and the Hopes divine Of pure imagination ;- above all, To Charity, and Love, that have provided, Within these precincts a capacious bed And receptacle, open to the good And evil, to the just and the unjust ; In which they find an equal resting place, Even as the multitude of kindred brooks And streams, whose murmur fills this hollow

vale, Whether their course be turbulent or smooth, Thei waters clear or sullied, all are lost Within the bosom of you crystal Lake, And end their journey in the same repose!

Miscellany.

From the " Evangelist." THE STANDARD LIFTED UP AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF ZION.

Christians have every thing to animate them, in their exertions to advance the cause of religion. For if it were doubtful, whether this cause would ultimately succeed, it would still be glorious to fail in an attempt to promote it. For it involves the glory of God, and the highest interests of men, for time and eternity. There are undertakings of such a nature, that if they are accomplished, indelible disgrace must at tend the accomplishment of them. Whether the wicked are, for a time, successful in their opposition to the cause of truth, or whether they immediately fail of the object they have in view, shame must, in either case, be their portion. But while the cause in which Christians are engaged, is such, that it would be a real honour to fail in attempts to promote it; it is one, whose ultimate prosperity is rendered infallibly certain. It has omnipotence on its side, and must therefore prevail and triumph. It has indeed many enemies associated to stop its progress, but all their exertions will prove ineffectual. Their deep laid plans will be disconcerted, and all their raised expectations of success will end in disappointment For, "when the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." Though these words, as appears probable from the connexion, refer to an event, which has not yet taken place; yet they seem to contain a maxim of the divine government, which has been verified in every age of the church. Though the Lord has often permitted her enemies to afflict her, yet his design and theirs have been diametrically opposite. While they have aimed at her extirpation, he has aimed at her purification, the extension of her limits, the multiplication of her mighty's care." numbers, and the increase of her prosperity. Under the influence of his providence and grace, all the calamities, which wicked men, and apostate angels have brought upon the church, have proved the means of promoting her welfare. From her severest affliction her choicest blessings have arisen, and the darkest times she has ever seen, have preceded, and portended, the dawning rays of the brightest light she has ever enloyed. View the church in the land of Egypt,

under the oppression of the haughty Pharaoh. How exactly did she resemble the bush, that Moses beheld burning in the their ruin. But when the enemy came in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord lifted up a standard against him. The arm of Jehovah was revealed, and salvation wrought.

Thus it was also in the days of Elijah. prophets of the Lord, whom she could aponly, and they seek my life to take hope to obtain your assistance, and that of it away." "Be what saith the answer of the enlightened and philanthropic body God unto him? I have reserved to myself with which you are connected. seven thousand men, who have not bowed 'For this purpose our plan is to establish the knee to the image of Baal." By the what we call a seminary farm, which may ministry of Elijah, religion was revived; serve as a pattern for similar institutions worship of Baal was extirpated.

days of Hezekiah. When he ascended the what can be done, and how it ought to be throne, he found religion almost extinct, and done. We intend to purchase or rent a the land overspread with idolatry and su- good farm, in a healthy and convenient sitperstition. He immediately set himself to uation, with proper buildings for the ac-promote a reformation; and by the blessing commodation of about one hundred children wonderful success. But while these things were accomplishing, the enemy, from abroad, came in like a flood, and threatened universal desolation. Senacherrib, who neither feared God nor regarded man, avowed his determination to treat Jehovah and his worshippers, as he had treated the have the superintendence of the establishidols of the surrounding nations, and their infatuated votaries. But when, in human view, there was every prospect of his success, his designs were suddenly blasted. "The angel of the Lord went forth, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred and four score and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses." Well might the prophet, in reference to this on which both descriptions will be received trade were purchased by the British comevent, say, "The nations shall rush like the are, that they shall be so employed as to pany several years since. The Indians rushing of many waters; but God shall re-buke them, and they shall flee far off, and shall be chased like the chaff of the mountains before the wind, and like the thistle-down before the whirlyind. At the time of evening, behold, terror! Before the morning, and he is no more! This is the portion of them that spoil us, and the lot of them that rob us.

Look at the state of the church, when her Divice Lord, having been condemned and executed as a malefactor, lay cold and lifeless in the gloomy mansions of the tomb; ic-struck, had forsaken him and fled; and

brightest light arose, and her greatest splendour broke forth from her deepest obscurity. Her Divine Lord burst the bands of death; and, having given commission to his disciples, "on a bright cloud," as in a triumphal chariot, "to heaven he rode;" sent down the spirit of his grace, overpowering all opposition; multiplied the number of his followers, and erected his kingdom where Satan, from time immemorial, had maintained his cruel throne undisturbed.

Look at the state of the church when the sword of the civil magistrate was unsheath ed against her, and such multitudes of her members murdered, that her enemies boasted, that they had extirpated the execrable superstition of the Christians. Vain and presumptuous boast! The blood of martyrs the ashes of those, that had been consumidolatry of pagan Rome fell prostrate beof that extensive empire were " cast to the moles and the bats.'

standard, and intoxicated with a temporary | will any of either class be received. success, ventured to predict that the downfall of the Bible was at hand; and that and industry, an account will be opened within thirty years it would sink into obis the accomplishment of the prediction? Is necessary expenses, including its board, ties, and in the spirited and increasing efof life? Where is now Paine's "Age of fixed rates. The surplus will be invested Reason," from which so much was fondly in a savings' bank, to accumulate for the anticipated? Sunk into the contempt that benefit of the child, and to form a fund for it deserves; and remembered only as a its outfit on removing at a proper age to the monument of the folly and impiety, of the unhappy man who wrote it.

Thus infidelity, though threatening for a ime the very existence of the church, has, to with the utmost strictness. under the overruling providence of God, Such is the outline of the plan. The proved the means of colarging her bounds, funds for purchasing a suitable farm, and and augmenting her prosperity. When the commencing the operation, were at one enemy came in like a flood, the spirit of the time believed to have been provided. A Lord lifted up a standard against him. To farm every way suited to the object had the commissioners appointed by governthe flaming zeal, the daring efforts, and the been selected, and a treaty commenced for rapid success of infidelity, we are, in all its purchase with fair prospects of success. nication between the Potomac and Ohio probability, under God, indebted for the nu- But a disappointment in relation to the funds merous Missionary, Bible, and Tract Socie- has taken place, which compels us to susties which are in successful operation, in pend all our proceedings till new resources almost every part of the Christian world; can be found. I apprehend no other diffiand whose efforts, we trust, will continue to culty. Young persons of colour may, I am carried into effect, will be the greatest work increase till the earth shall be full of the very fully persuaded, be very soon found in of the kind in the world. The largest tunknowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover any desirable numbers, to fill up the semi- nel in England, as yet made, is one on the the seas.

Most High, and abide under the shadow of slaves, as soon as the establishment is ready the Almighty. No weapon formed against for their reception. A still greater numher shall prosper; and every tongue, that ber of free blacks will be eager to send shall rise in judgment against her, shall be their children. It is intended at first to re- rather more than two miles and a quarter. condemned. Let then the children of Zion ceive those of unexceptionable character, dismiss their fears, and be joyful in their without attention to age, in order to get the intended to be excavated on our contemplat-King. For in spite of the united efforts establishment into operation. When that ed western canal of earth and hell, the church must, and will, object is accomplished, the regulation on live through every age, "and be the Al- the subject of age will be adhered to strictly.

EDUCATION OF PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

The North American Review for January contains a long article on emigration to Hayti, in which a letter is introduced from General Harper to the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, on the subject of establishing schools for the purpose of instructing the children of slaves, and free people of colour, and giving them an education suited to their future condition as colonists in Africa. We copy that part of the letter in which the plan is developed.

'To accomplish our object, and to effect monat. The people of God seemed to be the entire removal of the black and coloured wholly in the power of their enemies; and population, we believe that we must turn no doubt Satan exulted in the prospect of our attention to the rising generation. We must embrace them in a great scheme of education, which may gradually be made to absorb them all, with the consent of their parents where free, and their owners when slaves, and may it fit them all for trans-The civil power was armed against the plantation, at a proper age. To set an excause of God. Jezebel had slain all the ample of this scheme of education, to show how it may be effectually conducted, is the prchend. Even Elijah caught the spirit of next great object we have in view. It is in despondency, and exclaimed, "I, even I this most important object that we wish and

and under the government of Jehu, the throughout the Union, and especially in those states where slavery exists; which Look at the state of the church in the may show by experience and example of God, his exertions were crowned with of colour, of both sexes. This farm we prefer having in Maryland; because the children as they grow up can be better governed, in a state where slavery exists. Dr. energy, intelligence, and experience, is ment. When it is ready, young persons of colour, between ten and fourteen years of age, will be received and educated.

It is believed and expected, that as soon as the seminary can be opened, a considerable number of free coloured children will some, perhaps many, who are slaves will the colony at Liberia, and settled there with the usual allotment of ground.

. The chief employment of the males while at the seminary will be agriculture. They will cultivate the farm or assist in its cultivation, and the produce will be appropriated to the support of the establishment. There will also be workshops established, for all the common handicraft trades, such as smiths, shoemakers, carpenters, and when one of his own disciples had betrayed others of the first necessity, where all such no ice until the month of January. From him, another denied him, and the rest, pan- boys as are found to possess a particular aptitude for any of these trades, will be em- of the Pacific in 59 deg. N. lat. the winters for former volumes, are requested to transmit the when the hopes of his followers were ex- ployed in them under suitable instructers, are not so severe as in the lat. of 42 degrees amount by mail in letters addressed to the pub-

all sorts of domestic industry, household oc- elevated parts are extensive valleys, some cupations, household manufactures, and the covered with timber, others open prairies various employments suitable for females covered with high grass. There is but litof the labouring class. Such parts of the tle wood land near the Rocky Mountains, product of their industry, as may not be be sold, and the proceeds applied in defraying its expenses.

'There will be a school, in which at proper hours all the young persons will be taught reading, writing, and the rudiments of tree that was 42 feet in circumference 8 Arithmetic. Means will be devised for feet above the ground; the trunk was descarrying farther those boys who may dis- titute of limbs for 200 feet; and the whole play extraordinary capacity. All will be length of the tree was estimated at 300 feet, required to attend religious worship, and all perfectly sound. From a few experireceive religious instruction, at proper ments, it is supposed the land will grow any times; for which purpose a clergyman and of the productions of New England. The place of worship will be provided.

The most efficient means will be adopted in the flames, for the word of God, and themselves, or with others beyond the pale fold increase of Christians proceeded, to effectual is one great object of establishing backs. support the standard, and multiply the the seminary in a state where slavery extriumphs of the cross; until at length the ists, and where alone the proper authority for this and other indispensable purposes fore the light of the Gospel, and the idols could be exercised. The children, when slaves, will be given to the institution as slaves, to be liberated when at a proper age And not to multiply instances; lock once for colonization. When the children of free more at the state of the church a few years parents, they will be bound till they arrive since, when infidelity had erected her at a proper age. On these conditions alone,

'As an encouragement to good conduct with each child when placed in the semi-The period has elapsed; and where nary; in which it will be charged with the it to be seen in the numerous Bible Socie- clothing, and proportion of general expenses, such as rent, fuel, taxes, and superinforts that are making to spread the word tendence, and credited with all its labour at colony. This is regarded by us as a very some and laborious, but it will be attended ton.

tinue to dwell, in the secret places of the 1 am assured, make contributions in young

'No doubt is entertained, that in a short time this establishment may be made not only to sustain itself, but to leave a surplus for its enlargement and for other objects. It is hoped and believed, that when brought into successful operation, it will serve as a pattern for numerous similar institutions, throughout the slave holding states, and in other suitable situations; to be established and sustained by the government, and supplied with pupils by purchases of young slaves, with the public funds. Thus, while year. the present and next succeeding generations are left to disappear gradually, in the ordinary course of nature, their progeny may be imperceptibly withdrawn from their degraded situation, fitted for a higher condition, and transplanted, without a shock or convulsion, or too sudden a change in the state of society and of labour, to a soil and climate suited to their nature; where they may find a country, and in becoming citizens and freemen, may confer incalculable benefits on the whole African race, and contribute as much, by a mutual beneficial commerce, to our wealth, strength, and prosperity, as they now do to that poverty and weakness, which are conspicuous in the parts of the United States which they in-

'Such, Sir, is the outline of the undertaking, in which I wish to interest you and your enlightened and philanthropic friends in the east. Should you or they deem it worthy of further inquiry, I shall at all times be happy to answer any questions which you may propose, and to give you such information or hints as may be in my

From the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

TERRITORY WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUN-TAINS

By the Convention lately concluded between the United States and Russia, the parallel of 54 degrees north latitude is fixed Ayres, whom you know, and who, from his upon as the northern limit of this territory The 42d degree of north latitude is the highly qualified for the task, is intended to southern boundary. It extends therefore from north to south through 12 degrees of latitude, making the length 834 miles. The breadth from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains varies from 350 to 600 miles. The area may be estimated to exceed 300,-000. The British North West Company have 12 or 15 posts in this territory, for the be placed there by their parents; and that purpose of trading with the Indians. There is a small American settlement at the mouth be sent by their owners. The conditions of Columbia river; but their privileges of pany several years since. The Indians who inhabit this tract are estimated from 120 to 150,000. The coast is gold and rocky, with but few good harbours. The Columbia is a majestic river, 1500 miles in length and 7 miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large sloops 183 miles, but the approach to it from the Pacific is hazardous, owing to an irregular and heavy sea where the ocean and river meet. The climate is much milder than in the same parallel on the eastern coast of America. Lewis and Clarke, who wintered at the mouth of Columbia river, in 46 deg. 15 min. N. lat. saw some accounts, it appears, that on the coast tinguished by his death. How dark the and the proceeds of their labour will be ap on the Atlantic coast. In leaving the coast lisher, without delay. cloud that hung over the church, and how plied in the same manner. The girls will and approaching the Rocky Mountains the Jan. 22.

complete, apparently, the triumph of her be kept in separate apartments, and em- climate becomes colder. The face of the number of the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and between the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and the played under suitable female instructers, in country is mountainous, and the played under suitable female instructers, and the played under suitable f but as you approach the sea, the land bewanted for the use of the establishment, will be sold, and the proceeds applied in defraying growth is the pine. Lewis and Clarke describe one species of pine as being commonly 27 feet in circumference, and 230 in height. One of their party measured a wild animals and fowls are similar to those originally found in New England. The French, became the seed of the church, and from ed and enforced, for preventing all improper lakes and rivers are supplied with excellent communications among those young people fish. Salmon visit the rivers in such numbers, that the surface of the water for a confor the testimony which they held, a ten- of the seminary. To render these means siderable extent is blackened by their The territory we have been describing,

s separated from those parts of the United States, which will admit of cultivation and settlements, by the Rocky Mountains, the great desert and extensive prairies. These mountains in some places are more than 200 miles in width, and the higher ridges are covered with perpetual snow. Yet some of our statesmen think all these barriers will not prevent the extension of our population to the westward. One of the representatives in Congress said, "Our natural boundary is the Pacific Ocean. The swelling tide of our population must and will roll until that ocean interposes its waters, and limits our territorial empire. I'hen with two oceans washing our shores, the commercial wealth of the world is ours; imagination can hardly conceive the greatness, grandeur and power that await us!" A British reviewer remarks, that when the American republic shall have reached the limit of this orator's "imagination," its afimportant object. Its details will be trouble- fairs will not be administered at Washing-

> From the New-York American. ALLEGHANY TUNNEL.

It appears by statements on the subject, from authentic sources of information, that ment to explore the line of water commurivers, contemplate at the summit level a tunnel or subterraneous canal of nearly four miles, to effect a communication between the eastern and western waters. This, if nary, and furnish a constant supply. Many Trent and Mersay canal, which is 2933 Thus the church dwells, and shall con- slave owners in this and in other states will, yards. The celebrated tunnel on the Languedoc is only 720 yards. But there is a subterraneous communication now working on the Thames and Medway canal, which will be 4,030 yards through the solid earth, This is little more than half the distance

Advertisements.

THE

Latter Day Luminary,

EDITED BY THE

REV. OBADIAH B. BROWN,

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pies shall have a sixth, gratis.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year and subscribers will be understood to continue, unless seasonable notice shall be

given to the contrary.

Communications, post paid, addressed to JOHN S. MESHAN, the publisher, will receive immediate attention.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Patrons of the Luminary, The Power of God in convincing of Sin, Review of the Fourth Report relative to S rampore College, A Peaceful Death no sure Evidence of Piety,

Thoughts on the Mission to Jerusalem.

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Massachusetts, Vermont, Island of Cevlon

OBITUARY. Miss Hannah M. Hill.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, Subscriptions of one dollar each,

POETRY. The Pilgrim, Sanctified Affliction.

New arrangements have recently been made in the editorial department of the Luminary, which we hope will not be unacceptable to its patrons. It will hereafter be conducted by the Rev. O. B. Brown.

Arrangements also have been made to en sure a more regular publication of the Luminary, in future, than has been experienced hitherto. The day for issuing it has been changed, from the first Saturday to the third Wednesday in each month. On the last mentioned day it will be forwarded, by mail, from this City, to every part of the United

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From the New-York Mercantile A NOVELTY.

It has frequently been regu o keep pace with the com gressive detail of Topograph tion, in the purchase of great deal of money every two ears, and now, since the pe Tanner's American Atlas," ly so much more to abound new difficulties in the selection more so, as by lively colouring, matter, we are too apt to to cheap, while the variety of scae, the State Maps are generally de orten overlooked, to the serous youth, in their instruction, and alle veniences which attend topography parisons of every description To put an end in a great mean

perplexities, we find it is the deter of Mr. Lanner (who besides being) tinc Geographer, is an eminer and continually receiving thenew phical information from all quan-occurs) to alter his riates as that require, and to sell the attered sale rately, and coloured to correspon Atlas, at two dollars fifty cents g the effect of which will be, the possessing the Atlas, may, even three, or four years, take out and or two as changes may render uson be replaced by the new, and thus triffing expense, always presence lases, up to the present time, for twenty-five years to come, or si least, as the plates will admit of al-I his, we conceive, is an advantage common, that we deem it sufficient o present to the public, as an adincommendation of "Tanner's American las," which is drawn on a unite throughout the States, and is it or pect the Master Piece of the Day!

It is now several years since then tion of the first numbers of this Aus some of the Plates have been ale described. Subscribers possessing in impressions, and desirous of havin new, can, we are informed, proun at two dollars fifty cents per sheet, Agent, at Thomas Levering's (Gn Store,) east side of seventh greet, bets National Intelligencer. It is present, two new sheets of Ohio, Indiana lone and Mississippi, will be required, if Plates of these have undergone much

ation within the last four or five year. The prices of the Atlas, with in Is published in Washington City, on the third large maps of North and South Is folded into it on tape, are-

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Biograph

Evangelist was no Jesus Christ hough many ancient he was one of the has a Roman name, N doubtless he was bor originally descende evi, and of the priestly name was John, an he adopted the surr n he left Judea, to p reign countries, a pra more familiar to th visited, than that by distinguished in the was sister's son to E of Mary, a pious won hose house the disciple

ed to have been conve eter having been deli an angel, "came to the ere many were gather This deliverance 44, when Mark we Antioch with Paul a after accompanied s as their minister. s and there preache m they returned to e on shore at "Perg arted from them, and

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em," and very proba , and was present at ome time afterwards as: Let us go again, en in every city, who the word, and see he mabas determined t n, whose surname w ought it not good to to haddeparted from and went not with mabas, however, p ion, and went with hough Paul would no the attendance of ou safterwards fully re m Rome, during his ark accompanied T

express desire of

salutations to Phile This is the princip acerning Mark, from ne he no longer atte met with Peter, a that Apostle came martyrdom; where d published his Gos nt to plant Christian ded in and about ne, and was so succe at he converted in didegrees to the Ch his article on Mark ospel which himse ent into Egypt, and a church of great a church of great ghth year of Ner-lexandria, where shop by Aniana shop, by Anianus."
he his ministry to A

n parts of Egypt, b Lybia, Marmaria, tongh the people we ators, yet, by his price Gospel prevailed ill he had confirmed f the faith. Return reached freely reached freely, and the church. Some assert that n, and the followin

said the following speed the given by Dr. Taylor aster happened the gyptian deity Sera he people being poindication of the holo, broke in dol, broke in upor divine worship, and, dragged him